1931	69	89 794	32 433
1932	76	90 874	32 547
1933	84	98 675	34 733
1934	83	105 979	43 274
1935	84	105 465	45 207
1936	85	107 372	44 881
1937	88	110 883	47 969

On the strength of these data we may conclude that the financing of industry in the form of share-capital concurrently with the development of wholesale manufacture in Lithuania is constantly growing; it amounts to approximately a third of all capital invested in industry. The number of industrial concerns, which are organized as joint-stock companies, has risen by 57.1% during ten years, from 1928 to 1937, and the total amount of the share-capital by 60.6% in the same period.

The share of foreign capital amounts to 43.3% and is chiefly invested in electricity works, the paper industry, and the chemical industry. The largest portion thereof, i. e. 18 200 000 litas or 35% pertains to-day to Belgium; 12 100 000 litas or 23% to Germany; 6 200 000 litas or 11% to Sweden; and 5 500 000 or 10% to Holland.

Approximately 15 000 000 litas represents the investments of the Lithuanian Government, of which the sum of 7 000 000 litas pertains to the „Maistas" Company and 2 700 000 litas to „Lietuvos Cukrus".

The share of Lithuanian private capital in the total share-capital invested in industry amounts therefore to 45%.

The distribution of industrial joint-stock companies according to individual branches and its development during recent years may be seen from Table No. 2.

Thus in 1937 the relatively largest part of the total share-capital pertained to the foodstuffs and luxury goods industry, which possessed 21 undertakings with 27 900 000 litas capital. Among these were 4 mills, 3 chocolate factories, 1 company for sugar production („Lietuvos Cukrus"), 2 undertakings of the meat industry, 3 spirit distilleries, and 4 beer breweries. The number of undertakings has been stationary since 1933; also the capital during the last five years shows only small fluctuations, but in comparison with 1928 it has risen by 66%.